no party in the country urged a declaration of dicheauce or forfeiture against the dynasty. Even all the faithless acts recorded in the letter of Count Casimir Batthyanyi, and the cruelties committed in the name of that court in Lower Hungary and Transylvania, did not turn the scales in this direction. The Pragmatic sanction was still considered as good in law; and the many precedents of our history, when the nation and its kings went to war with each other and ultimately settled their disputes by solemn pacts confirming the constitution of the land, conveyed the notion that a reconcillation was even then not impossible.

Without these precedents and reminiscences of history, and only guided by the universal feeling of the country against the dynasty, the Hungarian Parliament would have pronounced the forteiture of the House of Austria so far back as October, 1848, when Jellachich was appointed absolute planipotentiary of the king in Hungary, with discretionary power of life and death; or in Dacember, 1848, when in Ollmutz the succession to the Hungarian throne was changed and determined, withcut the concurrence of the nation, through the Diet. To force the nation and its Parliament to the last step in its momentous crisis, the court itself broke the dynastic tie.

cut the concurrence of the nation, through the Diet. To force the nation and its Parliament to the last step in its momentous crisis, the court itself broke the dynastic tie.

This was done by the imposition of the constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, by which the house of Austria itself annihilated the Pragmatic Sanction, treating free and independent Hungary with the arrogance of a conquerer. The nation, more irritated by this act than by any preseding event, saw that the hour was come, beyond which further to defer the dethrenement of the dynasty would be alike incompatible with the laws and the honor of Hungary. All the channels of public opinion, the public press, the popular meetings, and even the headquarters of the army, resounded with emphatic declarations of the impossibility of with emphatic declarations of the impossibility of reconciliation with the dynasty. The garrison of Comorn, the most important fortress of the country petitioned the government for the declaration of forfeiture. Most assuredly no party maneuvres were wanted in this universal excitement, caused by the constitution of the 4th of March, to carry a

by the constitution or the 4th of March, to carry a parliamentary resolution of forfeiture.

When the proposition of forfeiture was made on the 14th of April, 1849, in the Heuse of Representatives, only eight members voted against it, in a house never attended by less than from 220 to 240 members. The House of Magnates adopted this resolution without opposition. The press, of all shades of opinion, though enjoying the most unimited free down, also decired for the resolution of imited freedom, also declared for the resolution of the Diet. It was moreover received throughou-the whole country with patriotic assent and deter mination. If there was a party opposed to the for feiture, how came it that it did not hold it to be a duty to declare its opposition in the Diet, or through

the press?
What were the views of that party? What measures would they have desired to be taken in consequence of the constitution of the 4th of March? I find nothing to meet these questions in the letter of Count Casimir Batthyanyi.
Still less can the act of forieiture be considered as

the work of a party, because the so called Mada-raz party, to which perhaps the noble count alludes, was at that very moment vanquished, and the elected governor, in consequence, chose his ministry from the ranks of its apponents. I must also differ from the noble count with re-gard to the actual legality of the act of forfeiture

and declaration of independence of the lith of April, 1849. I consider this act completely valid in every respect. The noble count supports his view by remarking on the subsequent transfer of power to Gorgei. It is necessary, therefore, that I should narrate the whole circumstances of that event.

event.
When the intelligence of the unfortunate battle of Temeswar reached Governor Kossuth, who was then in the fortress of Arad, he immediately was then in the fortress of Arad, he immediately summened a council of the ministry to deliberate on measures of public safety still possible. At this council, in which all the ministers took part, it was resolved to invest Gorgei, who stood alone at the head of an unconquered army, with full powers for negotiating a peace. It was, moreover, resolved to dissolve the government, which could not be carried on in any fixed place of safety under the existing circumstances. We did not, however, insert in the instrument investing Gorgei with full power (and dispatched to him immediately), the abdication of the government. On the same day (it was the 11th of August, 1849) Gorgei declared, in the presence of some of the ministers who had assembled at Csinyl's (who was one of them) that he could not accept the commission because the resignation of the government was not contained in it, while he was sure that the enemy would enter into no negotiations with him so long as Kossuth and his ministry were thought to be behind him. The ministers who were present, after a short deliberation. his ministry were thought to be behind him. The mi nisters who were present, after a short deliberation, considering it to be their duty not to stand in the way of the negotiation which had been resolved on way of the negotiation which had been resolved on as necessary, accordingly sent their resignation to the governor, whom they requested to resign as well. The governer soon after, sent his abdication for counter signature by these members of the ministry, and accordingly the government formally dissolved itself, after having done so de facto in the previous council of ministers. I must mention the circumstance that in the governor's instrument of abdication conditions were prescribed by Gorgel, which were not inserted in the original instrument of authorization issued by the full council. These conditions were the preservation of the nationality and the autonomy of Hungary. Four ministers took part in this resignation of the governor, as above stated—Aulich, Csanyi, Horvath, and I. Two of the ministers, Szemere and Batthyanyi, were absent when the formal declaration of the abdication was discussed at Csanyi's residence. I have dication was discussed at Csanyl's residence. I have not mentioned among the ministers our late col-league, the finance minister Dushek, because his ery, which was afterwords brought to light, numstances, it will be manifest how unjust the re-proaches of Count Casimir Eatthy anyi are, that n

proaches of Count Casimir Eatthy anyl are, that n new cabinet council was held.

It is notorious that Görgei abused the full powers with which he was entrusted, instead of procuring the preservation of Hungary by a negotiation for leace, by an ignominious trenchery to his native country. From that very moment the power conferred on him by the above mentioned instrument, and the conditional abdication of the government consequently and legally reverted to him who had favested him with it. To deny this would be to recognise in the foreign rule which crushed Hungary in consequence of that treachery, legitimate right and lawful power.

The noble count himself answers the question why Kossuth, before crossing the Turkish frontier, did not resume power again! He states that Kessuth could not know, before crossing the frontier, the catastrophe of Vilagos, and therefore left the country, in the belief that Görgei would faithfully fulfil his commission; a beitef which was the more natural, because Görgei had an unconquered army

natural, because Gorget had an unconquered army under him, and almost all the fortresses at his dis-position—a power more than sufficient to carry on the negotiations, and oven to menace the enemy with a continuation of the war. The noble count did not take his present view of this question when, after the treachery of Gorget became known, he ountersigned the order written at Viddin by Kos-uth, as Governor of Hungary, to the fortress of

emorn. L however, perfectly agree with the noble count. I however, perfectly agree with the noble count, that the nation, once more restored to its constitutional existence and free from foreign yoke, will have the unlimited right to dispose of all the affairs of the country, and consequently of the executive power. To assort a contrary opinion would be a unine against the nation. Not of a liberated nation, which, of course, would have the right to choose whom it will, but of a nation crushed by an usurping power, the claims of Kossath as elected Governor of Hungary are. I submit, hawful.

I also concur with the noble count, that Kossath is not the exclusive representative of our native

I also consur with the noble count, that Kassoth is not the exclusive representative of our native country, and of our war of therty and independence hungary is historically represented by all those who took part in the constitutional and military rindication of its rights, and more especially and side by side with the Governor, by the constitutionally closen members of the House of Representative el consider, however, Kossath to be the chief representative of the interests of our native country on account of his decas as well as his position; but I am far indeed from seeing in him a dictator. A dictatorship would find in all those who, like me, hold firmly to the republican principles pronounced by him, the most determined opposition. Republican principles have not been proclaimed at Kossuth's dictation, as the sim of our national exertions. They were, during our struggle, the Republican principles have not been proclaimed at Kossuch's deteation, as the aim of our national exertions. They were, during our struggle, the well ascertained and deep rooted sentiment of the well ascertained and deep rooted sentiment of the contry, and Kossuch could only faithfully represent the proclaimed will and feeling of the nation, by inscribing them on his banner. Immediately, after the declaration of independence, all the manifestations of the national will were unsalmous in he desire for a republic. The ministry, which was eminated by the Governor as a consequence of tat logislative act, declared in both Houses of the fact that its efforts would be directed to the establishment of a republic. Both houses joined in this declaration, and in the government was to remove the rown from all national scutcheons, and from the rest scal of the new government was to remove the rown from all national scutcheons, and from the rest scal of Hungary. The press, in all its shales, lossloped republican principles. The new semi-facint paper bore the name of The Republic. It is the the government was only provisional, for he was certified, and the definitive decision of his question depended on unforessen circumstances. We should have preferred aiment any settlement to the necessity of a subjection to the Austrian was in 19 and 19 the necessity of a subjection to the Austrian sprasty; and at the price of emancipation from that detected power, the nation would ever have been prepared, for the sake of aid, to choose a king from another race; but certainly, if it had been the unaided victor in the struggle, never. Menarchical government would have been for us the more recort of expediency. The government of our wishes and principles was the copublic.

I do not feel at all convinced, as the noble coun;

B D Dennets
Mc Trowbridge
J Gardiol
P Gibney
Z Anchies
G W of the
Grota Breenen
W H Calking
E Andrews
William Dunken
D Joseph Farren
Geo f Petibert
N Lamb
Sem Varney
T Doyle
J W Williams
L D Perkins
H G Greeninsan J Comstock Thos J Hutch J Angley Greenman r Growning & lac illiam Kolsy s Parker Atkinson B Tutale William Kolsy J Nye Jool Hatob C A Berlin J A Berlin F Westests H S Lesabeater ceeph Burks ohn Burks esch M Cariney ferry Pratten L Fish J Biakeny R Gordon S Joy A Robbins SHIPMENT OF GOLD FROM SAN FRANCISCO PER STEAMER CALIFORNIA .- The following amount of gold was shipped from San Francisco on the 17th January 13.
The Alta Californian of the 17th of January says:—A member of a well known firm in this city disappeared on the steamer which sailed yeaterday, under the following circumstances:—He had gone out on the afterneon previous, and collected a large out on the afterneon previous, and collected a large amount of money due the firm, and had bought a draft of Page, hacon, & Co., for \$10,000, which he waste have sent to the Atlantic, in payment of some accounts of the concern there. Instead, however, of doing so, it is supposed that he placed it in his pocket, and carried it himself, as it is known that he left on the California yesterday morning. His partner will probably leave here in the Golden Gate, and may overtake him before he reaches New York.

New York.
The theatres in San Francisco are doing a good There are two-Jenny Lind and American.
The Western American says: -" Alcoady current The Western American cays: —"Already current rumors, and some signs in the Senate, indicate that snother magnificent water lot swindling bill for this city, or rather for the benefit of a few men in it, is to be brought forward soon, and efforts will also be made, this said, to code away in advance of our receiving a complete title for such from the general government, all the arable lands of the State to hungry sharks and pirates, which so numerously infest this freebooting land, particularly to be found in and around the halls of legislation and our courts of faw." Courts of law."
The weather continues fine, and both miners and

farmers are in good spirits, and the gardens around San Francisce are already green with vegetation. The late rains and high waters have caused a cossation of mining on the rivers, but ingreased operations in the high land dry diggings, from which immense amounts of gold are being washed—much of the dirt having been dug and piled up during the past summer and fall. Quartz workings are progressing, notwithstanding the lack of sufficient capital amongst these engaging in it, unstable tenure of titles to their claims, and difficulty in obtaining the best kind of machinery.

The thisfernia Legislature met at Valleja on the 5th of January. The new State ilouse was not completed, but was placed in condition to emble the members to hold a meeting and organize. The Senate chamber and Assembly hall would not be put in project erfer for some days.

A correspondent, writing from Valleja to the Alta California, says:—But little is said as yet relative to the Senatorial question, the subject of an adjournment of the Legislature to some other town having absorbed every other.

asserts, that the institutions and habits of Hungary are incompatible with a democratic republic. I find, on the contrary, traits in them which lead me to an opposite conclusion. The aggregate character of the numerous nebility which resigned its privileges in the Diet of 1847-48, of its own accord, and which was, in its nature more a democratic than an

principle of universal suffrage—all these facts un-mistakeably prove that the germ of democracy lay in our institutions, and that these could receive a democratic development without any concussion. These characteristic traits of our nation which

I know no more honorable means by which a man can be raised to power.

I am unable to guess at the motives of the patrictic Ceunt, which have prevailed on him to publish the latter part of his latter; and I must believe that its consequences will be pernicious to our common cause if an irreconcileable division between our countrymen should be the unhappy result.

I trust, sir. that your friendly sentiments for the welfare of Hungary will prevail on you to give these lines a place in your esteemed journal, and I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

S. Vukovics,

Late Minister of Justice of Hungary.

London, Jan. 17, 1852.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER DANIEL WEBSTER

TWO WEEKS LATER INTELLIGENCE

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE

Message of Governor McDougal.

Inauguration of Gov. Bigler. Shipment of a Million and a Quarter

of Gold Dust.

IMDIAN DIFFICULTIES SETTLED

NEWS FROM THE MINES. &c., &c., &c. The steamship Daniel Webster, Captain Baldwin, arrived yesterday morning from San Juan, with

fifteen days' later news from California. She ar-

rived out at San Juan on January 30, making the passage in eight days and sixteen hours. We are indebted to Mr. Lord, the Parser of the

The steamship Independence left San Francisco

January 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., thirty-six hours

The passengers by the steamers D. W. and Independence have been 26 days and 19 hours from

The U. S. sloop of war Albany, Capt. Platt, was

The English brig of war Express was still at San

The following are the passengers by the Daniel

Capt W Smiley
Capt J McAllister
Mrs Mary L Swan
J Mills
W W Rings
Alonso Slousser
W H Ruffin

W H Ruffin
R Decker
Louis Meincko
S Davis
A Cornell
R Pysatte
Cans Phillips
G W Stockson
A L Junkin
O S Carroll
Win Tenny
J C Willesvon
Jonn Cex
J Smith
R Obert Platt
H 8 Clark
Sam Farren
James Borden
H Allon
John Gbsen
J Grestock

D. W., for files of San Francisco papers.

after the U. S. mail steamer California.

San Francisco to New York.

at San Juan, all well.

Juan.

Webster:-

erry Bronson in Pollard M Foot billip Hillard Cathn

G Waters 8 Saris W Boone

ter of the numerous nebility which resigned its privileges in the Diet of 1847-48, of its own scoord, and which was, in its nature, more a democratic than an aristocratic body, because neither territorial wealth nor rank interfered with or disturbed the equality of its rights; the national antipathy to the system of an upper house, which was considered as a foreign institution, because it had been introduced under the Austrian dynasty; the immemorial custom of periodically electing all officials, and even the judges; the detestation in which buveaucraey and all the instruments of centralization were held in all ages, while the attachment to the municipal self government was irradicable; the fact, that in consequence of the laws which had been sanctioned in April, 1848, the county authorities, formerly only elected from the nobility, were democratically re constituted, and exercised their fanctions in this form till the catastrophe of Villagos, without the slightest collision between the different classes of acciety—the peaceful election of the representatives of the lass Diet conducted almest on the principle of universal suffrage—all these facts universals suffrage—all these facts universals suffrage—all these facts universals and care in a democracy lay

having absorbed every other.

Col. Weller, late of Chie; Col. Henley, of Indians; Gen Anderson, of Tennessee; Mr. Robert McLean, of Balsimore; Mr. Broderick; Gov. Smith,

of Virginia, and Judge Ralston, of Illinois, are spoken of in connection with the United States Senate. Col. Weller appears to be the strongest candidate at present, although the chaos has not yet sufficiently resolved itself into order to warrant the formation of any definite opinion upon the subject. ject.
Mr. Broderick called the Senate to order, and the

Mr. Broderick called the Schale to order, and the members presented their credentials.

The Senate met at 12 o'cleck on the 6th Jan., Mr. Broderick in the chair, and organized by the election of A. G. Bradford as Scoretary, C. Burnham as Sergeant at Arms, S. W. Harris as Doorkeeper, R. K. Woodside as Engrossing Clork, and W. F. McLean as Enrolling Clork.

The democratic members of the Assembly met in caucus, and nominated Maior, R. Hammond for

The democratic members of the Assembly met in caucus, and nominated Major R. Hammond for Speaker, Mr. MoAlpin for Chief Clerk, Mr. Alden Assistant Clerk, Celenel Potter Engrossitg Clerk, Wm. Kibbe Enrolling Clerk, J. H. Warringto is as Deorkeeper, Mr. Hornsby Sergeant at Arms, and Richard Lambert Page.

On the 12th Jan the Legislature adjourned, to meet on the 16th at Sacramento
Gov. Bigler has appointed Mr. Van Voorhies Secretary of State, and the appointment has been confirmed by the Legislature.

The official returns abow the following vote fo Governor and Lieutenant Governor cast at the last election:—

demecratic developement without any concussion. These characteristic traits of our nation which have been so often misrepresented as signs of an aversion to a republic, and which may be more properly called civic virtues; as, for example, our respect for law, our autipathy to untried political theories, cur attachment to traditional outsoms, and our pride in the history of our country, are no obstacles to, but rather guarantees, and even conditions of, a republic, which is to be national and enduring. It would be indeed an unprecedented event in history, if staunch revalism could be the characteristic of a country, which, like Hungary, has found in its kings for three hundred years the inexorable foes of its siberties, and which in that time for their defence had to wage six bloody wars against its synasty.

As to the criticisms by the noble count of the personal character of Kossuth, I take leave to ascert that a great majority of the Hungarian nation do not share his opinion. It is not my task to appeasa a personal advectee, and I wish, therefore, to advert only to one point of his attack, which may seem to be bessed on facts. The noble count asserts that Kossuth has attained to power by doubtful means. I am amazed at this assertion, knowing, as I do, that Kossuth was proposed by Count Louis Batthyanyi, and cominated by the King, with the universal applause of the nation, to the Ministry of Finance. After the resignation of the first Hungarian ministry, he was freely and unanimously elected by the Diet to the Presidency of the Committee of Defence, and, after the declared forfeiture of the dynasty, to the Governorship of the country. I know no more honorable means by which a man can be raised to power. Bigler's maj 270 Purdy's maj 2,738 The following is a list of the members of the Ca

lifornia Legislature:—

SENATE.

Butte and Shasta—Jos. E. N. Lewis.* Butte and Shasta—Jos. K. N. Lewis.*

Dist.

1at. San Diege—J. J. Warner *

2d. Los Angeles—Stephen C. Forster *

2d. Los Angeles—Stephen C. Forster *

2d. Los Angeles—Stephen C. Forster *

2d. Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo—(Vacancy.)

4th. Menterey and Santa Groz—Philip A. Roach *

5th, Santa Clara and Contra Coeta—G. B. Tingley †

6th. San Francisco—David C. Broderick,* Jacob R

Snyder.* Frank Soule †

7th, San Joequin—Thos. B. Van Buren.*

8th. Calaveras—Dr. John Y. Lind *

9th. Tuolum no—Gen A. Anderson,* Paul K. Rubbs.*

1tth, Maripoca—Jas. Miller,

1tth, Sacramento—H. B. Robinson,* Jas. H. Ralston,*

12th. E. Dorado—Dr. B. F. Keene,* John Walton.*

13th. Placer—Gen Jacob Frye*

14th. Sutter—Philip W. Keyser.*

16th. Nevada—Jas. Walsh.*

17th. Butte—Chas. T. Lott.*

18th. Shasta—Royal T. Sprague.*

19th. Marin Mendocolro, Snorma—Martin E. Gooke.*

20th, Solane and Napa—Gen. Jas. M. Estell.*

21st. Yolo and Colut—W. M. Wambough.*

22d, Trinity and Klamath—(Contested.)

* Democrats. † Whigs.

* Democrats. † whigs.

RECAPITULATION — Democrats, 24; whigs, 2; vacancy, 1; doubtful, 1.—total, 28.

All the Senators were present at the opening, except bleess. Warner, Forster, and Sprague.

ABSEMBLY.

San Diego—Agostan Harastby.

Los Angeles—Andrens Pico†, Ignaceo Valle (doubt.)

Banta Barbara—J. M. Covarrubias.† A. F. Hinchman †

Banta Barbara—J. M. Covarrubias, A. F. Hinchman †

San Luis Obispo—Doubful.
Monterey—Isaze B. Wall *

Santa Crux—C P. Stevenson.*

Banta Clara—Crittenden.* James T. Thompson.†

Contra Costa—Napolean B Smith.*

San Francisco—A. J. Ellis.† Berjamin Orrick.† R. N.

Wood,† A. C. Peachey,* George W. Ten Broeck,* Herman

Wobler.* Chauncey or Thorne (doubt)

San Josquin—H. A. Crabb.† R. Hammond.* F. Yei
ser.* Calaveras-Wm. P. Jones, Wm. L. McKim, G. E.

Young.* Tudumne—James W. Coffroth, S. J. Ingersol, D. L. Bisrchard.* Jesse Brush.* Wm B. Bameron, Mariposa—A. Merritt, Thomas E. Ridley.* Facramento—G. N. McGonaba (doubt.), Dr. Joseph C. Tucker.* Gilbert W. Colby.* Alphens Kipp.* El Derado—S. McMeans, D. A. Wing.* John Cutler, Wm. R. Hopkins.† Placer—Joseph H. Gibson.* Patrick Canney.* Futter—A. G. Canldwell.† Yuba—John A. Paxton.* James H. Gardner, Cook or McCann. (doubt.)

McCapn (doubt)
Newada-E. F. W. Ellis,† J. N. Turner,† Wm. H.
Lyons*
Euits-C. B. Fowler,† James L. Law,* Nelson D.

Mcree,†

— Pierce,* — Fleming *
Marin and Mendocino—J W. Taliaferro †
Schema—L. W. Bogge,* — Hudspeth *
Sclano—Jas. Grabam †
Napa—J. S. Stark †
Yolo—A. Parish *
Colusi—H. L. Ferd *
Trinity—F. S. McKenzie,† Geo. O. McMullen.†
Klamath—Coates* or Haws,† (doubt.)

Whige...... Doubtful.... Total Jeint Ballot.—Democrats—Senate, 24; House, 37—tot 61. Whigs—Senate, 2; House, 20—total, 22 Doubtful Senate, 1; House, 6—total, 7. Dem. maj., 22.

Senate, 1; House, 6—total, 7. Dem. maj., 22.

The Western American, the first number of which was published on the 15th of Jan, says.—
The whigs have no sanatorial candidate, but if they act together they may held the balance of power, and decide the contest should schism occur amongst the democratic members. When the election will feome off, is as yet uncertain. Those representatives who seek the real interests of the country will urge action on it at once. After this, a commission of three distinguished lawyers will be selected to frame a code of laws, a few simple acts passed, others repealed, a convention called to remedel or amend the constitution, and an early adjournment be had. If this course be not taken, another long ression, devoted to plundering the sourment be had. If this course be not taken, another long session, devoted to plundering the State, quarrelling over the division of spoils, passing laws to favor every villanous plan of speculation and monepoly, and other dishonest acts, similar in character to those committed by the two former legislatures, may be looked for; and the natural result will be that a revolutionary and agrarian spirit and indifference to all laws, and results of the laws are smoother to all laws. now rapidly on the increase amongst a large class in our State, will in the end be triumphant, unless a widely different system of legislating and ad-ministering our laws be resolved and acted upon

A duel took place at Angelos, on the 14th Jan., between ex-Governor McDongal and A. G. Russell, editor of the San Francisco Picayuns. The cause of difficulty is said to have been some strictures which appeared in the Presymme, on the conduct of Governor MeD., from whom the challenge came. At the first fire Mr. Russell received a slight wound or the broth read handle of his pastol being struck by the ball, his shot was thrown out of range. The wound is very slight. The San Francisco Herald styrs:—After the first fire, Mr. Russell's second inquired of the gentleman acting for Mr. McDangal if they were satisfied. Upon consultation with his principal, the gentleman replied in the affirmative. A recordilation was proposed the affirmative. A reconciliation was proposed y the second of Mr. McDongsi, the parties shook side, mutual explanations onsued, and all left e ground with an amicable and pleasant under-

anding.
The grand jury of the county of Les Angeles
were found climbt indictments at their last session
one for murder, four for essault with intent to

The San Diego Heraid of the 25th ult., says, that on the right of the 24th of December, that harbor was visited by the most terrific gale which has been felt on the coast for many years. The sea ran so heavy outside the harbor that it broke in four and a half fathoms water, and washed pieces of the wreck of the pilot boat Fanny completely over Ballast Foint. It has been raining almost constantly for the rest three or four days, and natantly for the past three or four days, and sere seems to be but little prospect of its abating til the wind changes.

The advance guard of the boundary survey ar-

The advance guard of the boundary survey arrived at San Diego on the 7th of January. They reported that the Indians along the Gils required the strong arm of the military law to keep them in check. An express from Mr. Taylor's party for the survey of the Gila arrived at San Diego, on the 9th of January. Mr. Gray was quartered at Zecati ranch. The journey from the junction of the Gila and Colorado to San Diego was made in six days and a balt. The party were destitute of provisions most of the journey. The survey of the Gila was commenced in the latter end of October, and provecuted about 850 miles. It was abandoned about 60 miles above the confluence of the Gila and Colorado, where the party had no other alternative.

The indian distarbances appear to be entirely at

The indian distarbances appear to be entirely at an end, and affairs are settling down into their acstomed channels.

John Quincy Adams died at the Orleans House, Sacramento City, on the evening of January 15. Immediately before his decease he was married to Miss Emity Bond, a girl who, it is said, he had pre-

vicusiy wronged.
Autonic Garra, the principal in the late insurrectionary movement, was shot on the 10th of Janu-

ary, at San Diego, by order of court martial. When the word was given to fire, he fell completely riddled with balls, and died instantly. The following persons, implicated in the movement, had been tried before a council of war, and condemned to be shbt:—Francisco Mocate, Chief of San Ysidee; Louis, Alcalde of Agua Caliente; Jacobo or Oui-sil; Juan Bautista or Ceten. Previous to the 10th of January, but the date not mentioned, Major Heintzleman had a successful engagement with the Indians. The loss of the later amounts to eight. No American was injured. Several Indexe afterward came in, and gave themselves up. Some altern has been excited in the neighborhood of the Vicanteranche, in consequence of some seven Some starm has been excited in the neighborhood of the Vinente ranche, in consequence of some seven or eight Indians having been seen prowling about, with the intention, it is supposed, of stealing stock. Chose of the Indian War.—The late Indian war in the southern pertion of the State, which threatened at one time to be disastrous, has at length been terminated. The executive of the State has issued an order to Gen. Raines, commanding him to proceed immediately to San Diego and dishand the volunteer forces called into requisition by Gen. Bean. The mustering efficient will probably leave in the mail steamer, and in a few days will have accomplished his task. It is to be hoped that the excitement attending political schemes at the seat of government, will not make our legislators forget the claims of those brave persons who so gailantly responded to the call for services.

San Luis Ray Indians.—A gentleman who appears to be well posted up in Indian matters, gives the following numbers as approximating to the population of the San Luis Reyans:—Temerola, 450; Pala, 250; Pamo. 460; La Joya, (three rancherias) I.600; San Pasqual, 250; Agus Caliente, 760; San Luis Rey, 250. To these are to be added those at San Jes, Santa Ana, and the various ranches, and the total will be fully 3,500.—

Los Angdes Star.

A company of forty Souorenians arrived at Tame-

s Angeles Star

Various ranches, and the total will be fully 3,500.—
Los Angdes Star.

A company of forty Sonorenians arrived at Tamecula a few days since. They state that they have suffered considerable loss in property by the Indiaes, whom they represent as very hostile. The fact that they escaped with their lives was doubtless owing to their travelling in so large a company.

The news from the scuthern mines is favorable. The quartz mine at Salt Springs is said to be very rich. Dr. Track has recently found silver in soveral locations, but generally in connection with gold in small quantities. He thinks that zome of the gold mines run into silver, and prove very rich. Dr. T. states that, in journeying to California, the company with which he travelled found several valuable silver mines on the western boundary of Chibuahua, and on the eastern boundary of Sonora, which had been abandoned by the Mexicans, in consequence of the depredating incursions of the Apache Indians. In one or two places the ground was literally cover-

of the depredating incursions of the Apache Indians. In one or two places the ground was literally covered with ore, which had been left by the miners when surprised by the Indians.

The Sacamento Times mentions a specimen of gold-bearing quartz, which had been taken from Kentucky Ridge, near Newtown, of the richest kind. Its weight was some six pounds, and was supposed to contain about \$2,000 worth of gold.

Some gentlemen connected with the tunnel at Deer creek, immediately below the celebrated Gold tunnel, have exhibited some specimens of their lead.

tunnel, have exhibited some specimens of their lead, which indicate a rich deposit in that pertion of the vein. The quartz is greatly decomposed, strongly impregnated with and discolered by iron, and the specimens were full of gold.

Mr. Charles Herald, who has been on a prospecting exactly in a synchronic property of the provider of the property of the provider o

ing expedition beyond the Mohave, states that he found gold throughout the whole range of country which he had visited Even in the Cajon Pass, he found placers which he believes may be worked

profitably.

Late accounts from Oregen state that Col. R. McKee, U. S. Indian Commissioner, had arrived there on the 5th of January.

The pilot boat California went ashere, on the 9th of January, at Peint Adams.

The Legislative Assembly continues in session at Salem. Considerable excitement existed on account of its nullification of the decision of the Surpreme Court, in appointing Salem the seat of re-

preme Court, in appointing Salem the seat of goe winter has been quite severe. Ice has formed in the rivers, and considerable snow has fallen. The Christmas and New Year festivities were colivened by good sleighing.

Financial Intelligence. Financial Intelligence.

Stocks—State 3 per cents, 7 a 5 per cent, less principal and interest; do. 7 per cents, 63 a 64; do 12 per cents, 53 a 64; do 0. unfundable warrants, 60 a 56; do. fundable warrants, 56 a 88; do war warrants, 40 a 41; city 10 per cent bonds, 45; a 44; city 3 per cent scrip, 70 a 75; comptroller's warrants, 85 a 90; county scrip, (according to date) 30 a par; Sacramento city bonds, (according to date, 1 coup off) 54 a 56.

Excharge.—Berling, 60 days, 46% a 47; France, 66

date, I coup off) 54 a 55.

EXCHANGE.—Eterling, 60 days, 46½ a 47; France, 60 days, 46 à 48; Bankers' bills, sight, Atlantic cities, 4 per cent prem; Valparaiso, 3 per cent prem; Waxioo, 3 per cent prem; gold dust, clean, 517½. Money is more plenty and loans are effered at 3 per cent per month. Although the large exports of specie made from the Atlantic cities to Europe, (and which Califernia has supplied) would for the moment look unfavorable for the Atlantic cities, we expect soon to see the scale turned and money excessively plenty in the Atlantic cities, and capital seeking investment in California.

San Francisco Markets.

From the Alia California, Jan 16]
Annes are in small demand.
Annecurrenal Implements, such as are suited to the reason, are in fair request.
Boots and From Boots of good qualities are in mo-Reason, are in fair request.

Roots and Finera.—Boots of good qualities are in moderate request, with an ampie supply.

Breadstures.—The receipts of flour have been very triding, and but little is expected to arrive soon, as the disturbances in Chile interfere much with agricultural pursuits. Our population is increasing, and the stock of breadstuffs rapidly reducing, causing a firm market, with an upward tendency. \$11 50 has been refused for a large quantity of Gellego, and we should not be surprised if before the mail leaves an advance could be quoted Sweet corn meal is in demand. Barley is worth 7 ¼, and other course grains in fair demand. other coarse grains in fair demand

Burcks are in moderate demand, few except California in market. BLANKETS are in moderate demand. COFFEE —No reduction in the stock, which is entirely too large.

OFFEET Sells in small quantities at a high rate.
CAMBLES —No change, except that best sperm are held firmly.

Candles -- No change, except that best sperm are held firmly.

Clothing is rather dull, although a considerable reduction has taken place in stock.

Croans are still plenty, except extra brands.

Coals are very firm at the advanced rates, many refusing to sell.

Day Geors. -- No change worthy of note, except heavy drills and canvass, which are firm.

Dates -- The exceptment in market is good, but prices are very difficult to quote, as they are extremely irregular.

Figure and Palseryes are less plenty and sell more readily.

readily.

Har - The fine weather has brought a good deal to market. market.

Handware. - A fair assortment, with a limited decons .- The stock of liquors is altogether too large-Liquons.—The stock of liquors is altogether too large— the imports from France are heavy, and altiquents about cears, as there is now enough to float all the ships in the barker.

ELECTRICA — Demond small.

Learners — Demond small.

Learners — Sales have been less, but prices heep stoady;
tock light.

Nivals — A moderate business doing, at about quoted

Michasses.—Dull, stock too large.
Michasses.—Dull, stock too large.
Name.—Moderate sales, with an ample stock.
One.—Stendy for consumption.
Provinces.—Such quantities of pork have been rowded upon us all have become wearled hoding, and athe article is deteriorating, all hinds of prices have een accepted. Hams are more plenty. Fine butter is a demand.

con accepted. In many are more planty. Fine outces is a demand.

Fasare sell slowly. Epirits turpentine has advanced to high rate.

Sugars.—The market is overstocked, and if one-half as expected it would be of advantage.

Frances.—Barket overstocked.

Fore.—Demand and stock both moderate.

Towacce.—Duit.

Tran.—The demand is moderate, the consumption begonnt.

Wings.—The quantity alterether too large, both of

email.

mrs.—The quantity sitegether too large, both of nob and Malaga. The latter in no demand nor last to be exceed Authors -- Brooms enough for two

Pauls enough for one year, man a Wasse, from 200 to \$100. interior-Full interior 56 per day. Nochanice, from \$7 to Errocuter Manuers Jan. 13 -There is no material

Errowsen Manners Jan 10 --There is no material large in the prices of goods to note. Flour remains lim at \$6.76 a \$7. Perk, cicer, in half barrels, has lightly declined and we note sales at \$9.25 a \$9.50. Barey has also fallen off in price and is now offered at \$5.50. Barey has also fallen off in price and is now offered at \$5.50. Corn meal has an upward endency and we quote it at \$2.8 %/c. ib. Eugars, 8turis crushed sells for 14/5c. ib. lond, ide; New Grieans exce. at 10c; Havans, 10c; light Manila, 6 a 7/5c. ilec Carolina 7/5c as 8c. Tobacco, choice brands have lightly declined. We quote Ganares brand at 6 60c; sectar less and arcmatic at \$6 a 55. Craps, at 50 a 55. rec. heavy for tours, remains high 180. a 20c per bolizaed. Lightlicon not in request. Nails, from 8c to 17c. et th. secording to size. Collec, Lava, 12c. a 14c. The amounter, 6tc. per lb.; young byson, 45c.; black 50c. juster, No. 1, 58c. a 66c. Hams firm at 21c. a 25c. andice sperm, 50c.; adamantine 45c.; star, 25c. a 60c.

Deaths in California.

Deaths in California.

At Nevada, on Friday, Jan. 2, of expripeirs, John N. Farmer, from Union Farish, Lo., aged 20 years.
In Stocktow, on the 2d Jan., Mr. David Stances.
In Dimond Springs, on the 12th Jan., E. Fox. formerly of Addms, Jefferson county, N. Y. aged M. years.
In San Francisco, Jan. 12th, Mr. Burlin Brown, aged 20 years and 6 months. Mr. Brown was a native of Tarry town, New York und well known as a popular lated keep'r in New York City, Mobils, New Orients, and late of the city of San Francisco.

On heard steamer Golden Gato, on her parange from Pascama Jan 8d, of forer, Mr. Thomas H. Fass, of Guinville, Hall county, Ga.

Parema Jan 8d. of forer, Mr. Thomas H. Pass, of Gain-ville, hall county, Ga.

In Fan Franckoo, Jan 2d, Theresa Christian, daughter of Mr. John Morris, Civil Engineer, aged 3 years.

At Morris Inland Jan 6, Jenathan B. Towne, aged 53 years fernesily of Massachusetts, but recently from Mis-souri
Off anoma fever, at San Francisco, Jan. 2d, Mordeoat Ogden, aged 31 years, formerly of Genoa, Cayuga, county, S. X.

At Acapulco, Dec. 27, on board steamer Independence, of chronic diarrhoes, Lovi Frs. On board same vossel, January 8, Aaron Heyser, of

dysontery.

In San Francisco, at the Eureka Hotel, Jan 16th, Mr.

James McGregor, Jr., formerly of Utics, N. Y., in the
24th year of his age, of typhoid fever.

24th year of his age, of typhoid fever. INTERMENTS AT SAN PRANCISCO 2—Zachariah Thompson, aged 53, New York. 2—Joha B. Henning, 28, New York. 2—Leonard Landers, 28, Maine.

X—Leonard Landars, 28, Maine.
2—Mary Berry, 28, Chicago.
2—Phile Parcon, 40, Maine.
2—John T. Gove, 30, New Hampshire.
3—Daniel French, 36, New Hampshire.
3—Wm. Chas. Tibbey, 14.
3—Oatrin P. Pepin, 32, Maine.
3—Two Chiramen. 3—Dairin P. Pepin, 52, Maine.
3—Two Chinamen.
4—Geo. Eillot, 27, San Prancisco.
4—James Caskey 39, Ireland.
4—Jane Doran, 23, New York.
4—Hugh Keily, 35, Ireland.
5—James Henderson, 50 Massachusetts.
5—Lewis Gale, 46 Massachusetts.
5—Lewis Gale, 46 Massachusetts.
5—Lewis Gale, 46, Massachusetts.
5—Hage Howe 58, New York.
5—Wm. H. Fuse, 26, England.
6—Levih Howe, 40, New York.
6—Mary McGinnis, 19, New York.
6—Mary McGinnis, 19, New York.
6—John Selbeck, 24 Germany.
7—Wm By Anderson, 2 New York.
7—John Norville, 40, Illint is.
7—Louis Larrange, 24, Canada.
8—Rebt D Kimball, 39, Georgia.
2—A. C Chappell, 38, Connecticut.
8—Geo. Kuhn, 27, Holiand.
10—Manual de la Graz, 38, Chill.
10—Eideidis Lambert, 29,
10—Eideidis Lambert, 29,
10—Eideidis Lambert, 29,

Massage of Gov. McDougal of California cllow-citizens of the Senate and House of Assembly.

You are permitted to assemble under orcum stances calculated to awaken our gratitude to the Dispenser of all good, for the many blessings be stowed upon us, and to inspire us with increase conflicted in the stability of our institutions. At no period since the organization of our State government have we enjoyed such uninterrupted properity—in health, in the developement of our agricultural and mineral resources—as during the past year

A subject which has assumed a degree of importance not to be overlooked by the Executive and Legislative branches of the State government, is that arising from the operation of our system of taxation, in the alleged inequality with which it operates upon the different sections of the State. It is declared by citizens of the southern counties, which are essentially agricultural and grazing, that under the present State organization and laws, they are overburthened by taxation for the support of the State government, from which they derive the State government, from which they derive little benefit, white the northern mining counties, more favored in this respect, bear but a small proportion of the burdens of taxation. They say, also, that while the taxes which they pay are say, also, that while the taxes which they pay are double those paid by the mining counties, their representation in the Legislature is only one third as numerous. From an examination of the taxes assessed upon real and personal property, and of those returned as delinquent, which will be seen by reference to the report of the Comptrollar of State, the six southern and grazing counties, with a population of 6,367 souls, as taken from the census returns, have read into the treasury, for the fixed

reference to the report of the Comptroller of State, the six southern and grazing counties, with a population of 6,367 souls, as taken from the consus returns, have paid into the treasury, for the fiscal year ending the 1st of July last, the sum of \$41,705 26; while the twelve mining counties, with a population of 119,917, have paid \$21,253.66. The latter have a representation in the Legislature of forty-four, while the former have but twelve. The amount of capitation tax assessed in the twelve mining counties is \$51,495, and the amount returned as delinquent \$17,915; while the amount returned as delinquent \$17,915; while the amount assessed in the grazing counties is \$7,205, and the smount delinquent \$3.291 50, showing that the southern counties, with a population of 6,367, pay a capitation tax of \$333 50 more than the twelve mining counties, which have a population of 119,917. It will be seen, also, by a reference to the same report, that the entire agricultural counties, with a population of 119,917, by hile the mining counties, with a population as before stated, of 119,917, pay only \$21,253.66.

The interests of the southern counties are in many respects infinical to those of the north. To remedy whatever evils exist, seems impossible under the present constitution, for that instrument provides that there shall be no special legislation, declaring that "all laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation." It declares, also, that "taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State." This equality now exists only in a legal sense; for while the southern counties, which are mostly covered by grants and in the possession of individuals, pay a heavy tax upon every acre of their land, which at best yields but a moderate divided upon its valuation, the mining counties, exceedingly prolific in the returns they make to their occupants, being almost entirely the property of the freature which they take from the soil.

The effects of this unequal taxation have already become apparent, not only in the n

which should ever provail between citizens of the same commonwealth. This condition of things cannot last long without great danger to the peace and prosperity of the State. The dissatisfaction already felt will increase, and local prejudices take the place of common fellowship. The constitution, through its provisions, some of which have been referred to, prevents the Legislature from remedying the cyll: but it gives it the power of calling a convention. I would, therefore, most carnestly re-commend that a convention of delegates from the people, for the revision of the constitution, be called at an early day, at some suitable place, in which body all inconveniences, of whatever nature, arising from the present State charter, may be discussed, understood, and, as far as possible, obviated. The adoption of some practical system for

The adoption of some practical system for the disposal and government of the lands belonging to the State, which have been granted her by the several acts of Congress, is a subject to which I most earnestly invite yeur attention. By an act of Congress, passed in September, 1850, all the swamp and overflowed lands lying within the several States, were given to those States respectively, for the purpose of reclamation. The quantity of land which the State of California will derive under this act, amounts to from six to ten millions of acros, embracing almost the entire arable public lands in the State. For the purpose of enabling the State to avail herself of the benefits of this grant at the earliest moment, I communicated with the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, early last spring. After waiting a sufficient length of time for a reply, without receiving any, I forwarded a second application, asking that the Surveyor General of our State might be authorized to select the lands under that grant; but as yet I have received no reply, treesume, however, that no objections will be State might be authorized to select the lands under that grant; but as yet I have received no roply. I presume, however, that no objections will be made to this course, as similar privileges have been granted to other States. Should my application be successful, I urgently suggest the passage of a law enabling the Surveyor General to prosecute the duty of selecting the lands at the earliest practicable day. The character of the lands granted under the act alluded to is such, that the interests of the State would be greatly subserved by the rate under the not alluded to is such, that the interests of the State would be greatly subserved by the parsage of a law securing to each soldler, who may locate in good faith, a suitable quantity of land for a homestead. This I regard an for the present, that the policy of the State. The lands to which sha is entitled, under other law of Congress, for school and other purposes, should receive your early attention, that they may be promptly applied to the purposes intended. It would probably be for the tention, that they may be promptly applied to the purposes intended. It would probably be for the interest of the State to adopt, in regard to the lands designated as Tele, a system of grants to individuals, on the condition that the lands so granted shall be drained by than within a given time. By this course, a large partion of the State now lying in a useless condition, would be made productive, contribute largely to the State treasury, and induce a further immigration and settlement of the Chinese—one of the mest worthy clauses of our newly adopted officers—to whom the climate, and the character of these lands would also add largely to the heatin of the country is their violaity. to the heafth of the country is their vicinity. When thus drained, the Tule lands, comprising the larger portion of the grant under the act referred to, will become the most desirable lands in ferred to, will become an most observable rather the State, and capable of preducing, in the highest degree of perfection, rise, tugar cane, and other staple products, which cannot be grown in other pertions of the State

Much has been said respecting the action neceseary for the government of the mineral lands After a careful consideration of the duties of govern ment, and the new and anemalous situation of ou ment, and the new and anomalous situation of our mining districts, I am clearly of the opinion that it would be impolitic in Congress to adopt or create, for the present, any laws respecting them. The system of working the mineral lands at present adopted, is the only one which will meet with support from that body of industrious and enterprising citizens engaged in mining operations. The mines should be left free. No proposition to soil or lease them by the general government should be for a moment entertained. Such policy would be calculated to year up menopolites amongst us, which are at all times intimical to the interests of the State. at all times inimical to the interests of the State.
Your attention is respectfully directed to the importance and accessity of some law to check the in-

flux of foreign criminals to our soil. Within the past two years, some thousands of these, from the peral colonies of England, and from other countries peral colonies of England, and from usuar countries, have emigrated thither; and unless some preven-tive means be adopted, we can expect but little diminution of crims, which has so disgraced our State. I would suggest the policy, the

into our State; of designating some particular of floer at each port of cetry to keep a watch over this matter, and require, before the landing of emigrants from foreign ports, that they present a cettlificate of good character from the Consul or other egent of the United States in the country from which they came, or some evidence of good character which shall be satisfactory to the officer having charge of the subject—imposing a penalty upon such officer for neglect of duty.

The burdens inflicted upon us in postal matters, by the present as well as previous laws of Congress, regulating postage and the transmission of the mails, deserves your serious attention. While laws should be un form in their nature and operation, this State is made an exception, and for very bad postal privileges, we are taxed double what the citizens of other States are required to pay upon letters, while the onerous, unjust and exherbitant rates fixed as pestage upon newspapers, almost amounts to a prohibition against their introduction from other States, and to an embarge upon these published in our own. This subject, in all its glaring inconsistencies and cripping influence upon the spread of useful information, should be pressed home upon the consideration of Coegress

The wants of commerce imperiously demand im-

Congress

The wants of commerce imperiously demand im-The wants of commerce imperiously demand immediate attention from the federal government. The tedious tardiness it has evinced, in reference to this, as well as other subjects of great importance to the interests of this State, should give place to an active, just and liberal policy. Our coasts and harbors should long since have been supplied with light houses, buoys, dry dooks, and there exists and accountains of commercial other assistants and preservatives of commercial and mercantile interests. But as yet we have next to none. A policy so deleterious to the progress of the State, so illiberal and unjustly partial, is unworthy of the nation, inconsistent with its general administration, and deserves the remonstrance of our people and authorities.

It is believed, also, that some of our State laws affecting commercial interests are hurthersome.

our people and authorities.

It is believed, also, that some of our State laws affecting commercial interests are burthensome, unjust, and probably unconstitutional. There example to use opinion concerning laws which fester commerce. The State has, undeniably, the right to levy a tax upon the tonnage of its own citisens. But the law imposing a per centum tax upon vessels which have been taxed also in the ports of other States, where they belong, is impolitic, and has been pronounced unconstitutional by the courts of other States. A careful revision of all our statutes affecting commerce, the repeal or amendment of such as are deemed unconstitutional, and the enactment of such as the necessities of this great interest require, seems demanded of those to whose keeping is entrusted much of the future of this commonwealth. Every question touching commerce and navigation cannot be too carnestly considered.

keeping is entrusted much of the future of this commonwealth. Every question touching commerce and navigation cannot be too carnostly considered.

One important duty which will rest upon the present Legislature, is that of enacting a law to divide the State, into Congressional districts, in accordance with the requisitions of a law of Congress. The necessitus of such enactments are so obvious as to render unnecessary their enumeration. In this connection I would recommend the enactment of a law providing for the election of two members of the Thirty-third Congress, at the same time with the election of the Presidential electors. Under the system which now prevails, the terms of our present members will expire with the third of March, 1853. The election for their successors, under the present law, will not cocur until the ensuing September. Consequently, should national policy require the President to call an extra session of Congress between those periods, (a term of six months) our State would be unrepresented in that body, or be subjected to the expense, trouble and delay of an election ordered by the Executive for this special purpose. And even this method would probably fail to remedy the evil; for our distance from Washington City is so great, that the time consumed in receiving the President's preclamation, then that necessary to give the order due publication, to receive the returns of the election, and to enable the successful candidate to reach Washington, would likely, in most cases, deprive the State of all voice, vote, or influence in any such extra session. The practice which now prevails in many States, of electing successors to Congressional incumbents before their term has expired, is founded in wisdem and necessity, and is poculiarly adapted to our isolated condition.

One of the most injurious neglects of Cengress, regarding our State, has been that of refusion to which has been that of refusion is founded in a greater or less degree the injurious effects of this neglect on the part of the wor

Cur State is peculiarly remarkable for her mine-ral resources, and whatever will conduce to their developement will serve to advance us yet more rapidly in the career of greatness, which, it can hardly be questioned, is open before us. Hereto-fore we have advanced irregularly in developing the riches which lie concealed in the rocky bosoms of our hills and mountains, and whatever progress we have made has been rather the result of blind accident than of intelligent design. To promete accident than of intelligent design. To promete the desirable end here suggested, I would recom-mend that provision be made for the establishment of a geological survey of the State.

The Indian tribes within our borders have been The indian tribes within our brides and this must continue to be the case so long as they reside in proximity to the whites. The policy which it is the duty of government to pursue in relation to this unfortunate race of beings, is one which should be well considered. The last effort which was made well considered. The last chort which was made by our government was the policy strongly recom-mended by President Jackson, of removing them to some isolated position, distant from all contact with the whites. The number within our limits has been estimated at two hundred thousand. Our best policy, and, pechaps, that of the general ge-vernment, would be to remove them beyond the confines of the State. Much expense has been al-ready incurred, and we may reasonably apprehend, until some effectual means of separation are adopted, that constant difficulties with them, involving the State or general government in great expanse,

the State or general government in great expense, will continue to occur.

I would call your attention to the fact that, since the last adjournment of the Legislature, several expeditions for the suppression of Indian hostilities have been called out, under the authority of the State government; and underna act passed at your last session, the bends of the State, to defray the expenses thereby licusred, have been issued. This debt should be discharged by the general government, whose duly it is, and was, to afford us that protection which, under the circumstances, we were compelled to provide for curselves. No adequate mears has been heretofore alloried us for that purpose, and the State has been, therefore, constrained to take the matter into her own hands, or submit, while awalting the hefficient action of thee general government, to the hostile neursions of these savage tribes, and the indiscriminate murder of her exposed tribes, and the indiscriminate murder of her expe frontier edizens. This subject should be promptly and earnestly urged upon Congress, and the payment of this insubtedness invisted upon.

JNO. McDougaL. Vallero, January 5, 1852.

Extraordinary incident in California Estrantion — The Banger Waig of Saturday says.—Fire thousand deliars were deposled in this city, a few days since, for the payment of passage tickets to California, for persons living in the town of Attinson, in Piscatagatic county. This unwented emigration from Maine to the gold regions awakens thousands of fears, and causes many eyes to be red with weaping. A kinneon is a small ferming town in the north part of the State. It is indeed in their population by the ruch for California, which, in its average, has laten more to death than to fortune.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN TIFFANY, OF BUFFALO .-Dirath or Albertsky Tiffany, or Buffalo.—
A telegraphic despatch was received here, Jestorday attornoon classing that L. F. Tiffany, Eq., Glod at Buffale, at 11 o'clock. About six weeks since, he fell upon the ridewalk on a slippery day, and fractured his thigh, from which he has been gowdned ever since. He was Freeldent and ownor of rise Fratt Bank, and has represented the fifth warf in the Commen. Ownorl for three or four years pass, with great acceptability and fidelity-He was one of the most active and enterprising oldisons of Buffalo—universally respected and excessed, and his death will be felt as a public calamity—Albany Easte Register, 12th inst.

AN AANTI-LIQUOR LAW AND ENSOLUTION-The following is cus of the resolutions passed by the liquor dealer's meeting held in Fuffalo on Saturday evening:—Resolved, That man is a rational being, superior to the brute creation, and that any law which requires or compels him to drink with the or and ass, or 'eat gram.' is degrading to his nature, and demoralising in its effects.

THE OHIO CANALS are to be opened on the 2008.